IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph beginning at page 10, line 14 has been rewritten as follows:

--The reactive diluent in the ultraviolet ray curable ink and the ultraviolet ray curable ink composition for ink jet of the present invention is a monomer which has at least one double bond reactive group at the molecule terminal. Examples thereof are monofunctional caprolactone acrylate, tridecyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate, isooctyl acrylate, isomiristyl acrylate, isostearyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl-diglycol acrylate, 2-hydroxybutyl acrylate, 2-acryloyloxyethyl hexahydrophthalic acid, neopentyl glycol acrylic acid benzoic acid ester, ~~isoamylacylate~~ isoamylacrylate, lauryl acrylate, stearyl acrylate, butoxyethyl ~~acylate~~ acrylate, ethoxy-diethylene glycol acrylate, methoxy-triethylene glycol acrylate, methoxy-polyethylene glycol acrylate, methoxydipropyleneglycol acrylate, phenoxyethyl acrylate, phenoxy-polyethylene glycol acrylate, nonylphenol ethylene oxide adduct acrylate, tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate, isobonyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate, 2-acryloyloxyethyl succinic acid, 2-acryloyloxyethylphthalic acid and 2-acryloyloxyethyl-2-hydroxyethylphthalic acid; difunctional hydroxypivalic acid ~~neopenthylglycol~~ neopentylglycol diacrylate, polytetramethylene glycol diacrylate, trimethylol propane acrylic acid benzoic acid ester, diethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, tripropylene glycol diacrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, polyethylene glycol (200) diacrylate, polyethylene glycol (400) diacrylate, polyethylene glycol (600) diacrylate, polyethylene glycol (1000) diacrylate, polypropylene glycol (400) diacrylate, polypropylene glycol (700) diacrylate, neopentyl glycol diacrylate, 1,3-butanediol diacrylate, 1,4-butanediol diacrylate, 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate, 1,9-nonanediol diacrylate, dimethylol-tricyclodecane diacrylate,

bisphenol A ethylene oxide adduct diacrylate and bisphenol A propyleneoxide adduct diacrylate; trifunctional trimethylolpropane triacrylate, ethylene oxide modified trimethyl propane triacrylate, ethylene oxide modified trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, tris(2-hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate ~~triarylate~~ triacrylate and propoxylated glyceril triacrylate; tetrafunctional pentaditrimethylol propane tetraacrylate, ethoxylated pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate; pentafunctional dipentaerythritol hydroxypentaacrylate; and hexafunctional dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate; and modifications thereof. These can be used alone or in a combination.--.

The paragraph beginning at page 24, line 13 has been rewritten as follows:

--20 parts by weight of CN-965 (reactive origomer: urethane acrylate, difunctional, Tg = -37°C, viscosity at 60°C: 9975 cps, available from Sartomer Company), 73.7 parts by weight of SR-268 (reactive diluent: tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, difunctional, Tg = 23°C, available from Sartomer Company), 1 part by weight of HOSTAPERM PINK E-02 (quinacridone red, available from Clariant Japan K.K.) as a coloring component, 0.3 part by weight of Flowlen DOPA-33 (modified acrylic copolymer available from Kyoeisha Chemical Co., Ltd.) as a dispersant and 5 parts by weight of Darocur 1173 (2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propane-one, available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals Inc) as a photoinitiator were mixed and the mixture was dispersed in the same manner as in Example 1. Filtration was conducted to remove impurities and homogeneous magenta ultraviolet ray curable ink was obtained. The viscosity of the obtained ink was 73.4 cps at 25°C and [[33.5]] 18.5 cps at 60°C.--.